THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1856. No. 21

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum,* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum,* in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates,* for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

_ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.
December 16, 1855. 9—

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.

Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

M. J. MOORE,
FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,

WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MODEL PIANO.—IN THIS AGE OF IMPROVEMENT, when model farms, ships, carriages and the like are in vogue, E. P. NASH has given direction to the manufacture of a Model Piano, in which all the essentials of the most costly instruments are combined, for the moderate sum of three hundred and sixty dollars. Its richness of tone, simplicity and beauty of design, style of finish, size, &c., all unite to render it perfectly unique. It is so constructed as to be used in any portion of a room with equal advantage to the eye and ear.

We have now on hand about forty Pianos, nearly all differing in style, finish and price, which we will sell on as good terms in Petersburg as can be had at the North, South, East or West, and every Instrument warranted.

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealter, Va.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1856. Terms:—Classical Department, $21; English, $17. Payment any time during the session.
HAZELL NORWOOD, Principal.
Dec. 11, 1855. 1104—w6w.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER,* which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.
June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 15 minutes before 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.
R. A. HAMILTON, *President.*
Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.
☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—Zachariah Osborne vs. Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry.

Whereas, Zach. Osborne has filed his bill of complaint against Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry in the Court of Equity for said County; and upon affidavit made before me that the said Hardin Cox is a non-resident of this State; this is therefore to notify the said Hardin Cox, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand this 22d Dec. A. D. 1855.
GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.
Dec. 22d, 1855. 1006—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855. Jesse Benton and others *vs.* Joel Johnson and wife Sally. Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joel Johnson and wife Sally, are non-residents of the State; it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Goldsboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness: Benjamin Aycock, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday in November, A. D. 1855.
BENJ. AYCOCK, Clerk.
January 1, 1856. 1106—6w.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately.
WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.
January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY
J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.
☞ Northern prices.
Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.
L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.—JUST OPENED, 10 dozen DeJoinville Ties, fancy and plain; 30 dozen English Cotton ½ Hose; 10 dozen grey mixed Merino; 12 dozen superior Silk; 12 dozen Kid Gloves, &c.
E. L. HARDING.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL-ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6 1854. 15—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

LAND FOR SALE.

I SHALL OFFER, ON MONDAY, (FEBRUARY Court,) to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, one hundred and forty acres of Land, lying immediately on the Fayetteville road, two miles south of Raleigh. Any person wishing to purchase can do so privately between this and Court. I will sell it in lots of from forty to forty-five acres, or sell to any one person the whole as may be desired. I deem it unnecessary to describe the land particularly, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1856. 13—td.
☞ Register copy till day.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.
Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.
For Sale by W. L. POMERO .
Sept. 7, 1855.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings,* for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.
For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON-
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down,* DOWN, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.
H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.
I. ALFRED TENNYSON—MAUD AND OTHER POEMS, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—PEG WOFFINGTON, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—LAND, LABOR AND GOID, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—THE NOTE BOOK, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF AYMAS LEIGH. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—OAKFIELD, a Novel, $1.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper,* which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina,* and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.
WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN, } *Committee.*
N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. BARRINGER,
August 21, 1855. 78

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.
A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.
For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.
Second Supply Now at Hand.

THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * *. Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land."
Christian Mirror.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1865. 104—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Thomas Little vs Churchill Perkins, David L. Perkins and D. W. Jordan, original bill in Equity.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that David Jordan, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of the State of North-Carolina; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said David Jordan to make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County. GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.
Jan. 2, 1856. 1106—6t.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.

They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.

Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties
PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1856. 13—
☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,
RALEIGH, Dec. 1, 1855.

THE ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. LATELY declared by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant.
W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
6—2m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. In Equity. In the matter of Mary T. Mabry and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1855, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th February, 1856, being the Monday of Wake County Court, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to wit: A certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Wake county, on the waters of Fall Creek, lately the estate of Rebecca Rogers, dec'd, embracing about 140 acres, adjoining the lands of John Honeycutt, Talbot Ligon and others.

TERMS OF SALE: Fifty dollars of purchase-money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; a credit of nine months will be given to purchasers upon their giving bond with approved security.
ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
January 5, 1856. 13—td.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Jan. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FINE ROSEWOOD PIano, 6 octave, for sale. Apply to the Editors of the Standard.
Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. HAMILTON, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.
Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—Jam Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jan own: Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilm ngton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.
E. L. HARDING.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.
E. L. HARDING.
November 2, 1855. 99—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.
Nov. 30, 1856. 3—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 80 cents. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

NOT DEAD!
THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN!
A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls,* and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate,* that ever issued from a Southern press and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result cannot but be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass,*" and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so lean that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature.* It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world, funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns, it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again. So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds.* I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this *co*-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued. ☜
R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
A. R. BAINES,
Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one sett without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.
JOHN CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1855. 103—tf.

CARD TO MY PATRONS.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS 1st January, 1856, renders it actually necessary for us to urge the payment of all notes and accounts due us. To grant indulgence beyond that time will be altogether inconsistent with arrangements already made, and our friends who are indebted to us will confer a great favor by coming forward at once and settling their notes and accounts now due.
E. L. HARDING.
Nov. 13, 1855. 102—

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE PLANTATION known as the HOPKINS PLACE, belonging to the Heirs of the late Wm. T. Hopkins, lying about 2½ miles south of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Theophilus H. Snow and others, containing about 300 acres. Also, FOUR CITY LOTS under improvements, in the City of Raleigh. The above property, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction early in January. Of the day of sale, a notice will be hereafter given. For any information concerning the property, apply to
WM. WHITE, Agent.
Dec. 24, 1855. 10—td.

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fal* and *Winter Ready Made Clothing,* invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.
E. L. HARDING.
September 10, 1855. 84—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
H. L. EVANS.
Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND [illegible],
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. [illegible].
October 23, 1854. 46—tf.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The subjoined message from the President of the United States was transmitted to both Houses of Congress on Thursday the 24th January, 1856:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of governmental organization in the Territory of Kansas, and produce there a condition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, and urgently to recommend the adoption by you of such measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case appear to require.

A brief exposition of the circumstance referred to, and of their causes, will be necessary to the full understanding of the recommendations which it is proposed to submit.

The act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas was a manifestation of the legislative opinion of Congress on two great points of constitutional construction: one, that the designation of the boundaries of a new Territory, and provision for its political organization and administration as a Territory, are measures which of right fall within the powers of the general government; and the other, that the inhabitants of any such Territory considered as an inchoate State are entitled, in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it, and to the power of the existing States to decide according to the provisions and principles of the constitution at what time the Territory shall be received as a State into the Union. Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by that act.

Based upon this theory, the act of Congress defined for each Territory the outlines of republican government, distributing public authority among lawfully-created agents—executive, judicial, and legislative—to be appointed either by the general government or by the Territory. The legislative functions were intrusted to a council and house of representatives duly elected and empowered to enact all the local laws which they might deem essential to their prosperity, happiness, and good government. Acting in the same spirit, Congress also defined the persons who were in the first instance to be considered as the people of each Territory; enacting that every free white male inhabitant of the same above the age of twenty-one years, being an actual resident thereof, and possessing the qualifications hereafter described, should be entitled to vote at the first election, and be eligible to any office within the Territory; but that the qualifications of voters and holding office at all subsequent elections should be such as might be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, however, that the right of suffrage and of holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who should have declared on oath their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United Stotes and the provisions of the act: And provided, further, that no officer, soldier, seamen, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in their service, should be allowed to vote or hold office in either Territory, by reason of being on service therein.

Such of the public officers of the Territories as, by the provisions of the act, were to be appointed by the general government, including the governors, were appointed and commissioned in due season; the law having been enacted on the 30th of May, 1854, and the commission of the governor of the Territory of Nebraska being dated on the 2d day of August, 1854, and of the Territory of Kansas on the 29th day of June, 1854.

Among the duties imposed by the act on the governors was that of directing and superintending the political organization of the respective Territories. The governor of Kansas was required to cause a census of enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as he might designate and appoint; to appoint and direct the time and places of holding the first elections, and the manner of conducting them, both as to the persons to superintend such elections and the returns thereof; to declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives for each county or district; to declare what persons might appear to be duly elected; and to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the legislative assembly. In substance, the same duties devolved on the governor of Nebraska.

While, by this act, the principle of constitution for each of the Territories was one and the same, and the details of organic legislation regarding both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the Territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organized in the due course of law, and its first legislative assembly met on the 16th of January, 1855, the organization of Kansas was long delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly the consequence of local mal-administration, and partly of the unjustifiable interference of some of the inhabitants of some of the States foreign by residence, interests, and rights to the Territory.

The governor of the Territory of Kansas, commissioned, as before stated, on the 29th of June, 1854, did not reach the designated seat of his government until the 7th of the ensuing October; and even then failed to make the first step in its legal organization—that of ordering the census or enumeration of its inhabitants—until so late a day that the election of the members of the legislativive assembly did not take place until the 30th of March, 1855, nor its meeting until the second of July, 1855. So that, for a year after the Territory was constituted by the act of Congress and the officers to be appointed by the federal Executive had been commissioned, it was without a complete government, without any legislative authority, without local law, and of course without the ordinary guarantees of peace and public order.

In other respects, the governor, instead of exercising constant vigilance and putting forth all his energies to prevent or counteract the tendencies to illegality, which are prone to exist in all imperfectly-organized and newly-associated communities, allowed his attention to be diverted from official obligation by other objects, and himself set an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive magistrate of the Territory.

Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for election of a territorial legislature, an election of delegate to Congress had been held in the Territory on the 29th day of November, 1854, and the delegate took his seat in the House of Representatives without challenge. If arrangements had been perfected by the governor so that the election for members of the legislative assembly might be held in the several precincts at the same time as for delegate to Congress, any question appertaining to the qualification of the persons voting as people of the Territory would have passed necessarily and at once under the supervision of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the delegate, and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time, and before opportunity could have been afforded for systematic interference of the people of individual States.

This interference, in so far as concerns its primary causes and its immediate commencement, was one of the incidents of that pernicious agitation on the subject of the condition of the colored persons held to service in some of the States which has so long disturbed the repose of our country, and excited individuals, otherwise patriotic and law-abiding, to toil with misdirected zeal in the attempt to propagate their social theories by the perversion and abuse of the powers of Congress. The persons and the parties whom the tenor of the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas thwarted in the endeavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social organization on the people of the future new States, now perceiving that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect was ineradicably rooted in the convictions of the people of the Union, then had recourse, in the pursuit of their general object, to the extraordinary measure of propagandist colonization of the Territory of Kansas, to prevent the free and natural action of its inhabitants in its internal organization, and thus to anticipate or to force the determination of that question in this inchoate State.

With such views, associations were organized in some of the States, and their purposes were proclaimed through the press in language extremely irritating and offensive to those of whom the colonists were to become the neighbors. Those designs and acts had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of intense indignation in States near to the Territory of Kansas, and especially in the adjoining State of Missouri, whose domestic peace was thus the most directly endangered; but they are far from justifying the illegal and reprehensible counter-movements which ensued.

Under these inauspicious circumstances the primary elections for members of the legislative assembly were held in most, if not all, of the precincts at the time and the places, and by the persons designated and appointed by the governor according to law.

Angry accusations that illegal votes had been polled abounded on all sides, and imputations were made both of fraud and violence. But the governor, in the exercise of the power and the discharge of the duty conferred and imposed by law on him alone, officially received and considered the returns; declared a large majority of the members of the council and the house of representatives "duly elected;" withheld certificates from others because of alleged illegality of votes; appointed a new election to supply the place of the persons not certified; and thus at length, in all the forms of statute, and with his own official authentication, complete legality was given to the first legislative assembly of the Territory.

Those decisions of the returning officers and of the governor are final, except that, by the parliamentary usage of the country applied to the organic law, it may be conceded that each house of the assembly must have been competent to determine, in the last resort, the qualifications and the election of its members. The subject was, by its nature, one appertaining exclusively to the jurisdiction of the local authorities of the Territory. Whatever irregularities may have occurred in the elections, it seems too late now to raise that question. At all events, it is a question as to which, neither now, nor at any previous time, has the least possible legal authority been possessed by the President of the United States. For all present purposes the legislative body, thus constituted and elected, was the legitimate assembly of the Territory.

Accordingly, the governor, by proclamation, convened the assembly thus elected to meet at a place called Pawnee City; the two houses met and were duly organized in the ordinary parliamentary form; each sent to, and received from, the governor the official communications usual on such occasions; an elaborate message opening the session was communicated by the governor; and the general business of legislation was entered upon by the legislative assembly.

But, after a few days, the assembly resolved to adjourn to another place in the Territory. A law was accordingly passed, against the consent of the governor, but in due form otherwise, to remove the seat of government temporarily to the "Shawnee Manual-Labor School," (or Mission,) and thither the assembly proceeded. After this, receiving a bill for the establishment of a ferry at the town of Kickapoo, the governor refused to sign it, and, by special message, assigned for reason of refusal, not anything objectionable in the bill itself, nor any pretence of the illegality or incompetency of the assembly as such, but only the fact that the assembly had by its act transferred the seat of Government temporarily from Pawnee City to Shawnee Mission. For the same reason he continued to refuse to sign other bills, until, in the course of a few days, he, by official message, communicated to the assembly the fact that he had received notification of the termination of his functions as governor, and that the duties of the office were legally devolved on the secretary of the Territory; thus to the last recognizing the body as a duly-elected and constituted legislative assembly.

It will be perceived that, if any constitutional defect attached to the legislative acts of the assembly, it is not pretended to consist in irregularity of election, or want of qualification of the members, but only in the change of its place of session. However trivial this objection may seem to be, it requires to be considered, because upon it is founded all that superstructure of acts, plainly against law, which now threatens the peace, not only of the Territory of Kansas, but of the Union.

Such an objection to the proceedings of the legislative assembly was of exceptionable origin, for the reason that, by the express terms of the organic law, the seat of government of the Territory was "located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth," and yet the governor himself remained there less than two months, and of his own discretion transferred the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, where it in fact was at the time the assembly were called to meet at Pawnee City. If the governor had any such right to change temporarily the seat of government, still more had the legislative assembly. The objection is of exceptionable origin for the further reason that the place indicated by the governor, without having any exclusive claim of preference in itself, was a proposed town site only, which he and others were attempting to locate unlawfully upon land within a military reservation, and for participation in which illegal act the commandant of the post—a superior officer of the army—has been dismissed by sentence of court-martial.

Nor is it easy to see why the legislative assembly might not with propriety pass the territorial act transferring its sittings to the Shawnee Mission. If it could not, that must be on account of some prohibitory or incompatible provision of act of Congress. But no such provision exists. The organic act, as already quoted, says "the seat of government is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth," and it then provides that certain of the public buildings there "may be occupied and used under the direction of the governor and legislative assembly." These expressions might possibly be construed to imply that when in a previous section of the act it was enacted that "the first legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint," the word "place" means place at Fort Leavenworth, not place any where in the Territory. If so, the governor would have been the first to err in this matter, not only in himself having removed the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, but in again removing it to Pawnee City. If there was any departure from the letter of the law, therefore, it was his in both instances.

But, however this may be, it is most unreasonable to suppose that by the terms of the organic act Congress intended to do impliedly what it has not done expressly—that is, to forbid to the legislative assembly the power to choose any place it might see fit as the temporary seat of its deliberations. That is proved by the significant language of one of the subsequent acts of Congress on the subject, that of March 3, 1855, which, in making appropriation for public buildings of the Territory, enacts that the same shall not be expended "until the legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government." Congress, in these expressions, does not profess to be granting the power to fix the permanent seat of government, but recognises the power as one already granted. But how? Undoubtedly by the comprehensive provision of the organic act itself, which declares that "the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." If, in view of this act, the legislative assembly had the large power to fix the permanent seat of governmedt at any place in its discretion, of course by the same enactment it had the less and the included power to fix it temporarily.

Nevertheless, the allegation that the acts of the legislative assembly were illegal by reason of this removal of its place of session was brought forward to justify the first great movement in disregard of law within the Territory. One of the acts of the legislative assembly provided for the election of a delegate to the present Congress, and a delegate was elected under that law. But, subsequently to this, a portion of the people of the Territory proceeded without authority of law to elect another delegate.

Following upon this movement was another and more important one of the same general character. Persons confessedly not constituting the body politic, or all the inhabitants, but merely a party of the inhabitants, and without law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the Territory into a State, and have framed a constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a governor and other officers, and a representative to Congress.

In extenuation of these illegal acts, it is alleged that the States of California, Michigan, and others, were self-organized, and, as such, were admitted into the Union without a previous enabling act of Congress. It is true that, while, in a majority of cases, a previous act of Congress has been passed to authorize the Territory to present itself as a State, and that this is deemed the most regular course, yet such an act has not been held to be indispensable, and, in some cases, the Territory has proceeded without it, and has nevertheless been admitted into the Union as a State. It lies with Congress to authorize beforehand, or to confirm afterwards, in its discretion. But in no instance has a State been admitted upon the application of persons acting against authorities duly constituted by act of Congress. In every case it is the people of the Territory, not a party among them, who have the power to form a constitution, and ask for admission as a State. No principle of public law, no practice or precedent under the constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right, or common sense, confers any such power as that now claimed by a mere party in the Territory. In fact, what has been done is of revolutionary character. It is avowedly so in motive and in aim as respects the local law of the Territory. It will become treasonable insurrection if it reach the length of organized resistance by force to the fundamental or any other federal law, and to the authority of the general government.

In such an event, the path of duty for the Executive is plain. The constitution requiring him to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed, if they be opposed in the Territory of Kansas, he may and should place at the disposal of the marshal any public force of the United States which happens to be within the jurisdiction, to be used as a portion of the *posse comitatus*; and, if that do not suffice to maintain order, then he may call forth the militia of one or more States for that object, or employ for the same object any part of the land or naval force of the United States. So, also, if the obstruction be to the laws of the Territory, and it be duly presented to him as a case of insurrection, he may employ for its suppression the militia of any State, or the land or naval force of the United States.—And if the Territory be invaded by the citizens of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to, and upon the fact being fully ascertained they shall most certainly receive, the aid of the general government.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a State or Territory. To do so would be subversive of public freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional—that is, if it be the law of the land—it is his duty to cause it to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of any State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionay movements.

Our system affords no justification of revolutionary acts; for the constitutional means of relieving the people of unjust administration and laws, by a change of public agents and by repeal, are ample, and more prompt and effective than illegal violence. These constitutional means must be scrupulously guarded—this great prerogative of popular sovereignty sacredly respected.

It is the undoubted right of the peaceable and orderly people of the Territory of Kansas to elect their own legislative body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social institutions, without foreign or domestic molestation. Interference, on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibition of slave labor in the Territory, has produced mischievous interference, on the other, for its maintenance or introduction. One wrong begets another. Statements entirely unfounded, or grossly exaggerated, concerning events within the Territory, are sedulously diffused through remote States to feed the flame of sectional animosity there; and the agitators there exert themselves indefatigably in return to encourage and stimulate strife within the Territory.

The inflammatory agitation, of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save unmitigated evil, North and South. But for it the character of the domestic institutions of the future new State would have been a matter of too little interest to the inhabitants of the contiguous States, personally or collectively, to produce among them any political emotion. Climate, soil, production, hopes of rapid advancement and the pursuit of happiness on the part of the settlers themselves, with good wishes, but with no interference from without, would have quietly determined the question, which is at this time of such disturbing character.

But we are constrained to turn our attention to the circumstances of embarrassment as they now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kansas to discountenance every act or purpose of resistance to its laws. Above all, the emergency appeals to the citizens of the States, and especially of those contiguous to the Territory, neither by intervention of non-residents in elections, nor by unauthorized military force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp the authority of the inhabitants of the Territory.

No citizen of our country should permit himself to forget that he is a part of its government, and entitled to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures, and that, therefore, the highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain, by whatever of power or influence he may possess, the integrity of the laws of the republic.

Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power of the federal Executive to support public order in the Territory; to vindicate its laws, whether federal or local, against all attempts of organized resistance; and so to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by encroachment from without, and in the full enjoyment of the rights of self-government assured to them by the constitution and the organic act of Congress.

Although serious and threatening disturbanees in the Territory of Kansas, announced to me by the governor in December last, were speedily quieted without the effusion of blood, and in a satisfactory manner, there is, I regret to say, reason to apprehend that disorders will continue to occur there, with increasing tendency to violence, until some decisive measure be taken to dispose of the question itself, which constitutes the inducement or occasion of internal agitation and of external interference.

This, it seems to me, can best be accomplished by providing that, when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duly elected by the qualified voters, shall assemble to frame a constitution, and thus to prepare, through regular and lawful means, for its admission into the Union as a State.

I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law to that effect.

I recommend, also, that a special appropriation be made to defray any expense which may become requisite in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1856.

BOSTON SLAVE TRADERS.—The horrible massacre of 260 Chinese, by the officers of the *Boston* ship Waverly, is a fit commentary on the pretended opposition of Boston to slavery. The Waverly was engaged, not in the African, but in the Chinese slave trade. It is true the Chinese slaves are called "Coolies," but the difference is in the name. The Chinese are carried to Havana and to Callao, to be sold. The Waverly had 442 of them on board. The mate shot one of them for alleged mutiny, and drove all the others down in the hold, closed the hatches upon them, and there being no circulation of air provided or thought of, in 12 hours, during which they were thus confined, 251 of the miserable creatures died! It is said, but that is hardly credible, that boiling water was poured down upon them while thus confined!

The New England people imported and sold to the South the slaves with which they now say the country is "cursed." It seems that it only needs the opportunity of profit to induce them agan to engage in the same business, notwithstanding their professed horror of slavery and the slave trade.

EFFECT OF MECHANICAL SKILL.—To show how mechancial skill and labor add to the value of raw material, the British Quarterly Review gives this instructive calculation: A bar of iron valued at $5, worked into horse shoes, is worth $10 50; needles, $355; pen-knife blades, $3,285; shirt buttons, $29,480; balance springs of watches, $250,000. Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into wire upwards of one hundred and eleven miles in length, and so fine was the fabric, that a part of it was converted, in lieu of horse hair, into a barrister's wig.

NAMES OF THE RULERS OF THE WORLD.—We publish this morning a list of the names of the illustrious personages—male and female—who held the government in chief of the principal divisions of the world, in Europe, Asia, Africa, the United States, and Central and South America, in their hands, at the close of the past year, which will be found useful for reference in these days of sudden dynastic changes. The date of their accession to full power, in either the kingdom or State over which they exercised it, is also recorded:

Country.	Name of Ruler.	Title.	Date of Accession.
United States,	Franklin Pierce,	President	1853
Great Britain,	Victoria I,	Queen	1837
France,	Napoleon III,	Emperor	1852
Russia,	Alexander II,	Czar	1855
Austria,	Francis Joseph II,	Emperor	1848
Spain,	Isabella II,	Queen	1833
Turkey,	Abdul Medjid,	Sultan	1839
Belgium,	Leopold I,	King	1831
States of the Church,	Pius IX,	Pope	1846
Prussia,	Fred. William IV.	King	1840
Portugal,	Don Pedro V,	King	1853
Greece,	Otho I,	King	1833
Bavaria,	Maximilian II,	King	1848
Holland,	William III,	King	1849
Hanover,	George V,	King	185[illegible]
Sweden and Norway,	Oscar I,	King	1844
Baden,	Louis,	G. Duke	1852
Wurtemburg,	William I,	King	1816
Hesse Cassel,	William I,	Elector	1847
Saxe Coburg-Gotha,	Ernest II,	Duke	1844
Denmark,	Frederick VII,	King	1848
Two Sicilies,	Ferdinand II	King	1830
Sardinia,	Victor Emanuel II,	King	1849
China,	Hein-Sung,	Emperor,	—
Persia,	Nesser ad-Din,	Shah	—
Egypt,	Said Pasha,	Viceroy	1854
Hesse Darmstadt,	Fred'k William I,	Elector	1847
Mexico,	Ignacio Comonfort,	President	1855
Hayti,	Faustin I,	Emperor	1852
Brazil,	Don Pedro II,	Emperor	1831
Society Islands,	Pomare I,	Queen	—
Sandwich Islands,	Kamehameha IV,	King	1855
Swiss Republic,	J. B. Vioda,	Pres. Cou.	1853
Liberia,	Stephen A Benson	President	1856
Bolivia,	General Cordova,	President	1855
Peru,	General Castilla,	President	1855
Guatamala,	Rafael Carrera,	President	1851
Honduras,	Trinidad Cabanas	President	1852
San Salvador,	Jose M. San Martin	President	—
Nicaragua,	Patricio Rivas,	S'e Dir'tor	1855
Costa Rica,	Juan Raphael Mora	President	—
Entre Rios,	J. J. Urquiza,	Governor	—
Uruguay,	M. B. Bustamente	President	1855
Buenos Ayres,	Phillipe Llavallol	Pres'nt.p.t	1855
Chile,	Manuel Montt,	President	1851
Ecuador,	Jose Marie Urbina	President	—
Dominica,	Santa Ana,	President	—
New Granada,	José Obaldia,	President	1855
Tuscany,	Leopold II,	G. Duke	1824
Paraguay,	Carlos. A. Lopez,	President	—
Venezuela,	Jose T. Monagas,	President	1855
Siam,	Chan Yu Hua,	King	—
Anhalt Bernberg,	Alexander Charles	Duke	1834
Anhalt Dessau Coeth'n	Leopold Frederick	G. Duke	1817
Brunswick (Duchy)	Louis William,	Duke	1831
Cabool,	Dost Mahomed,	Ameer	—
Madagascar,	Ranavalona,	Queen	—
Meckl'nb'g Strelitz,	C. Geo. Frederick,	G. Duke	1816
Meckl'nb'g Schwerin	Frederick Francis,	G. Duke	1842
Mosquito,	George Augustus,	King	—
Oldenburg,	Nicholas F. Peter,	G. Duke	1853
Reuss-Elder Line,	Henry XX,	Prince	1836
Reuss-Younger Line,	Henry LXVII,	Prince	18[illegible]4
Parma,	Robert I,	Duke	1854
Saxe Altenberg,	Earnest Frederick,	Duke	1853
Saxe Weimar Eisen,	Charles Alexander,	G. Duke	1853
Hesse Bomburg,	Ferdinand Henry,	La'grave	1848
Waldeck,	George Victor,	Prince	1845
Lichtenstein,	Alois Joseph,	Prince	1836
Modena,	Francis Frederick,	Duke	1846

The *Court Calendar* of Gotha, for the year 1856, contains some statistics which are interesting. The oldest of forty-eight sovereigns of Europe is the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz, who is nearly 77 years of age; the two youngest being the King of Portugal and the Duke of Parma, the former of whom is eighteen and the latter seven years. The Prince of Schaumburg Lippe has reigned the greatest number of years, having taken the reins of government in the last century; while at the bottom of the list stands the Emperor of Russia, who, as is well known to all, mounted the throne in the present year. Six sovereigns are as yet unmarried, three are widowers, and one is divorced; of the remaining number, two have contracted morganatic marriages, viz., the King of Denmark and the Elector of Hesse. Of the heirs apparent and presumptive, twenty-six are sons, two daughters, twelve brothers, three uncles, and one cousin. The oldest of the heirs presumptive is the heir of the Duke of Modena, who is seventy-three years of age.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.—We give below some interesting statistics in relation to the Governors of the States. Those marked with a (*) are Democrats:

Governors of the States and Territories—1856.

States.	Governors.	Term expires.		Salaries.
Alabama,*	John A. Winston,	Dec.	1857.	$2,500
Arkansas,*	Elias N Conway,	Nov.	1856.	1,800
California,	J. N. Johnson,	Dec.	1857.	10,000
Connecticut,	Wm. T. Minor,	May,	1856.	1,100
Delaware,	Peter F. Clansey,	Jan.	1857.	1,333
Florida,*	Jas. E. Broome,	Oct.	1857.	1,500
Georgia,*	H. V. Johnson,	Nov.	1857.	3,000
Illinois,*	Joel A. Matteson,	Jan.	1857.	1,500
Indiana,*	Jos. A. Wright,	Jan.	1857.	1,300
Iowa,	Jas. W. Grimes,	Dec.	1856.	1,000
Kentucky,	C. S. Morehead,	Aug.	1857.	2,000
Louisiana,*	R. C. Wickliffe,	Jan.	1858.	6,000
Maine,*	Samuel Wells,	Jan.	1857.	1,500
Maryland,*	T. Watkins Ligon,	Jan.	1858.	3,600
Massachusetts,	Henry J. Gardner,	Jan.	1857.	3,500
Michigan,	K. S. Bingham,	Jan.	1857.	1,500
Mississippi,*	John J. M'Rea,	Jan.	1858.	3,000
Missouri,*	Sterling Price,	Dec.	1856.	2,000
New Hampshire,	Ralph Metcalf,	June,	1856.	1,000
New Jersey,*	Rodman M Price,	Jan.	1857.	1,800
New York,	Myron H. Clark,	Jan.	1857	4,000
North Carolina,*	Thomas Bragg,	Jan.	1857.	3,000
Ohio,	Salmon P. Chase,	Jan.	1858.	1,800
Pennsylvania,	James Pollock,	Jan.	1857.	3,000
Rhode Island,	Wm. H. Hoppin,	May,	1856.	1,000
South Carolina,*	J. H. Adams,	Dec.	1858.	3,500
Tennessee,*	Andrew Johnson,	Oct.	1857.	2,000
Texas,*	E. M. Pease,	Dec.	1855.	2,000
Vermont,	Stephen Royce,	Oct.	1856.	750
Virginia,*	Henry A. Wise,	Jan.	1860.	5,000
Wisconsin,*	Wm. A. Barstow,	Dec.	1857.	1,250
TERRITORIES.				
Oregon,	William L. Curry,	Term		3,000
Minnesota,	Willis A. Gorman,	expires		2,500
New Mexico,	D. Merriwether,	with a		2,500
Utah,	Brigham Young,	change		2,500
Washington,	Isaac J. Stevens,	of Ad-		2,500
Nebraska,	Mark W. Izard,	minis-		2,500
Kansas,	Wilson Shannon,	tration.		2,500

It will be seen that eighteen of the thirty-one States have Democratic governors.

Mr. Price has introduced into the Pennsylvania Senate a bill for the security of rail road traveling, which defines duties fixes liabilities, and renders that certain in statute law which now depends upon legal construction and decisions. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The bill requires that the baggage and freight cars shall invariably be placed in front of the passenger cars; steam whistles to sound an alarm at eighty rods from any crossing of the highway at the same level; speed to be reduced on approaching a draw; the running time to be so regulated that no two trains moving in opposite directions shall be on the same track at the same time, without a switch and siding between them, unless the train that is out of time is preceded by an agent on foot, eighty rods in advance, with a signal; when any train is stopped when another is expected, a signal is to be sent eighty rods in the proper direction. In enclosed or fenced parts of the country, cattle guards to be constructed at every commencement and termination of such enclosure. When a rail is taken up for repairs, a signal is to be placed at eighty rods distant each way. It is made a misdemeanor for any crossing a rail road with a horse of or vehicle or driving any animal on it when a locomotive is approaching within forty rods of such intersection. It is also made a misdemeanor, with ninety days' imprisoment, for a rail road conductor to get intoxicated. Five thousand dollars is the greatest amount which may be recovered of a rail road fo rany person's death through its negligence. No recovery of damages when the persons injured is acting contrary to the printed regulations of the company. The punishment for injury through the negligence of any employee of the road is twelve months' imprisonment. If death ensue, the punishment is the same as manslaughter. Persons who put obstruction on rail roads, whereby death ensues, shall be tried for murder. If injury is caused, the punishment is ten years' imprisonment. The bill appears to be a fair one, sufficiently guarded for public protection, and not oppressive to rail road companies."

DISPROPORTION OF THE SEXES.—Boston, Massachusetts, has six thousand more females than males, while Chicago Illinois, has about fifteen thousand more males than females.

From the Chicago Times.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

We condense from tables we find in the Eastern papers, the following statements concerning Railroads in the United States, and their value.

The following table exhibits the progressive annual increase of the railroad mileage in the whole United States, since the year 1828:

Years.	Miles.	Years.	Miles.
1828,	3	1843,	4,174
1829,	28	1844,	4,311
1830,	41	1845,	4,511
1831,	54	1846,	4,890
1832,	131	1847,	5,336
1833,	576	1848,	5,602
1834,	762	1849,	6,350
1835,	918	1850,	7,355
1836,	1,102	1851,	9,090
1837,	1,421	1852,	11,630
1838,	1,843	1853,	13,379
1839,	1,920	1854,	16,928
1840,	2,167	1855,	19,664
1841,	3,339	1856,	23,242
1842,	3,377		

From the above table it will be perceived, that without including double and treble tracks, we have now in the Union 23,242 miles of railroad, and we have probably 2,000 miles of double track, making in all more than 25,000 miles of iron way, or a length more than sufficient to encircle the globe at the equator. Within ten years the length has been quadrupled, and since 1850 alone, trebled. It will also be seen that the annual increase has been in an increasing ratio; and that this increase is to be continued in the future it need only be stated that there are now at least 6,000 miles in process of construction that will be in use before the end of the year 1857. Truly this is a wonderful age, and what may another quarter of a century produce, seeing the grand result of the past quarter. Valuing the completed railroads at $30,000 per mile, the capital now invested in this interest amounts to $697,260,000.

Dinsmore's *Railway Guide* for January, furnishes the following statement of the length of the several railroad lines in operation in the United States on the 1st of January, 1855 and 1856.

States.	1855. Miles.	1856. Miles.	Inc. Miles.
Maine,	497	594	87
New Hampshire,	649	660	11
Vermont,	516	516	—
Massachusetts,	1,317	1,499	18
Rhode Island,	106	145	39
Connecticut,	632	699	67
New York,	2,692	2,794	102
New Jersey,	411	504	93
Pennsylvania,	1,627	1,746	119
Delaware,	49	86	33
Maryland,	412	466	54
Virginia,	1,122	1,295	173
North Carolina,	403	631	228
South Carolina,	755	846	91
Georgia,	971	1,013	42
Florida,	26	26	—
Alabama,	302	467	165
Mississippi,	159	293	137
Louisiana,	173	337	164
Texas,	36	36	—
Arkansas,	—	37	37
Tennessee,	317	465	138
Kentucky,	192	284	92
Ohio,	2,427	2,725	298
Indiana,	1,482	1,789	307
Michigan,	527	590	63
Illinois,	1,892	2,215	323
Wisconsin,	195	367	272
Missouri,	37	139	102
Iowa,	—	67	67
California,	—	8	8
Total,	19,834	23,242	3,408

It will be seen that this State is now, in the extent of its railroads, the third State in the Union—One year ago the State of New York had eight hundred miles more of railroad than Illinois; on the first of this year, the excess was but four hundred and seventy-nine miles. A year ago Ohio had an excess over Illinois of five hundred and thirty-five miles, and now has five hundred and sixteen. The increase of Illinois during the year being three hundred and twenty-three miles, and in Ohio two hundred and ninety-eight. The increase in Illinois being greater during the year, than in any other State.

REMEDY FOR A COUGH.—This is the season for coughs and colds; and amid the changes of the weather too much care and caution cannot be taken in regard to them. There is a simple remedy for cough, which we have occasionally tried and found effective; and can, therefore, recommend it. It is a mixture of one-third antimonial wine, one-third syrup of squills, and one-third paregoric, in equal proportions, mixed. A swallow of it occasionally, so as to moisten the throat. It is innocent in its effects, and can, at any rate, do no harm. The apothecaries will sell a six-pence worth; but the best way for those who can afford it is to get it at some reliable druggist's, say twenty-five cents worth of each in separate bottles, and mix it, as they want it themselves.

In respect to the antimonial wine, an article is sometime sold, we have reason to believe, where alcohol, instead of wine, is used in the preparation. In that case it would be too strong. Almost every druggist of good reputation, however, has the preparation as it should be from its name. The only inconvenience from using the other, as already stated, is its being stronger than most persons can bear, and is too heating for the system.

Persons having a cough, too, should be careful to abstain from the use of cold water as a drink, and also, so far as proper, from its use as an external application. A free bathing from pure alcohol instead of water, of the throat and chest, to be wiped dry afterward, would be of service.

Persons having a cough, also, would find much benefit from wearing over the throat and chest a layer of cotton batting sewed or fastened inside of a piece of canton flannel. It could be suspended by a string from the neck, or fastened inside of the garments. The cotton, of course, must be placed next to the flesh.

We need not say that care should at all times be taken to keep the feet dry and comfortable, and avoid, as far as possible at any time, letting the blood in any way become chilled. Those most subject to coughs and colds are the poor, who have to expose themselves to the weather; and to such, and others, an observance of the above hints may not be unattended with at least some beneficial effect.

N. Y. Sun.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF A MINISTER.—A short time often works great changes in individual history and station. Not many years since, says the Detroit *Advertiser*, a few young men left the Western States for Mexico, and among them was one Mr. Tindall, who had been a resident of Oxford, Oakland county, Michigan, where his relatives reside. On their way they fell in and became known to one Parker H. French, who joined them and created a very favorable impression in his own favor, by his affable manners and conviviality of disposition. They travelled along together, French gave a flourishing account of himself, his resources and prospects, and in the end persuaded his fellow travellers to loan him all their money, with which he bought mules to take out on speculation. He gave them his drafts on banking houses in Philadelphia and New York, but unable to keep his own counsel, told an intimate friend in confidence, that the drawees would have a good time getting their pay upon them. This put the emigrants on their guard, and having no other means to reimburse themselves of the money of which they had been swindled, they took possession of the mules. French left them, and they saw nothing more of him for several weeks, when one night when they were on their way from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, they were surprised and attacked by a band of Mexican rancheros, with French at the head. They escaped with their lives, but lost most of their property in mules and baggage. Tindall shot French twice in the body, and left him for dead, upon the ground, supposing that was the end of him. The next news he had of him, French was full Minister to the United States, from that independent government of Nicaragua. So goes the world.

A WITTY APOLOGY.—John G. Saxe having been prevented by the storm from fulfilling an appointment to lecture in Albany, remarks in a letter of apology: "I had no motive to break the engagement, and every motive, except a *loco-motive*, to keep it."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

Apparent apathy in regard to the state of Congress—The reason—Sentiment beneath—Position of the President—A possible expedient—The constitution—Mr. Pierce's popularity—George Law, the man of straw—Governor Wise.

MESSRS. EDITORS: While there is a great deal of intensity of feeling in the country, a great deal of enthusiasm ready to burst upon occasion into a genuine and general flame of patriotism, engendered by the developments and the high tone of the President's message, there is almost painfully manifest an indifference to the non-organization of the lower branch of Congress. This indifference springs from the utter contempt in which the disorganizers are held by the people; as if any anxiety were allowed to be observed, it would be magnifying the agitators into an importance and prominence, they do not deserve. Theirs is the importance of infamy, the prominence of traitors.

But while there is this indifference, palpable enough to arrest the observation of the least wary, beneath it, and underlying the current of contempt, there is really at heart a pervading desire to have a properly and patriotically organized Congress, to co-operate with the President and to sanction the measures, the wisdom of himself and cabinet may suggest for averting remediable dangers, or to vindicate the country and government in the defence and sustentation of any policy that past history has made national, or present safety and honor render necessary.

That in the event of the failure of members within a short time to organize their chamber, the President, in connection with the Senate may feel called upon and authorized to take some high and unprecedented step as a protective bulwark to the position of the government on foreign affairs, or as a defence to aggressions on that position, seems now to be a popular and advancing idea among men, who feel interested in great national and constitutional issues. The Constitution does not expressly declare how the Executive and Senatorial parties may or should proceed under stress of such a novel emergency; but there is scarcely a doubt but that there is an expedient and a resource, not violative of that instrument, negatively sustained by it, and which has been already discussed and decided upon by those competent to initiate the movement.

The portions of the constitution, which seem to present the most formidable obstacles to any new perpetration of power by the President and to the exercise of any novel legislative function by the Senate, are art. 1st, sec. 2d, and art. 1st, sec. 8th, 10th clause. The first declares the legislative power to reside in the Congress of the United States, and the second citation declares the same body the war making power. Of course, under ordinary circumstances, when all the Departments of Government are duly organized and working together normally and harmoniously, any individual or separate act of the President to the degree of legislating and making war, would be simply unconstitutional, dictatorial, and a usurpation.

Authority to act may be construed presumptively from a constructive interpretation of art. 2d, sec. 2d, 2d clause: stretching the power to *make* treaties, so as to cover unusual prerogatives in the Senate and Executive to defend and maintain the integrity and letter of treaties already *made*, and to resist and chastise the party violating them. These references are simply made as occurring to the writer, and not as necessarily involved in the consideration which may be or has been given it by the more directly interested high executive and legislative parties.

The state papers issued during the present administration, and especially the last message of the President, give a guarantee that there is ability and nerve enough among them, in case of the emergency to select the course that is right and then to go ahead with it. Philosophy and precedent may have very little to do with the matter; but Rome could only be saved once by cutting down the bridge on which Horatius stood; and finally Horatius could *only* save himself by plunging into the Tiber with armor and all on; yet philosophy and precedent had very little to do in either instance. William, Prince of Orange, found it necessary just before and after his accession to the throne to do several things of a momentous nature, without a constitutional sanction or a statutory license; and those very things have become the theme of traditional and historic praise and admiration. General Jackson once "*took the responsibility*," and that act will never cease to be a prominent one among the brilliant and popular ones of his distinguished career. The latter affords the sole precedent in our history for an extraordinary movement at this time. The people have every confidence in Mr. Pierce, and will endorse whatever he and his able advisers may adopt. Indeed there is, since his message, an expanding appreciation of his merits as a statesman, which points to him as likely to be the candidate for the Presidency for another term.

There has not been much said heretofore about running Mr. Pierce a second term, and this fact has been brought forward by his enemies, to sustain their allegation that he is unpopular; when the true state of the case is that Democrats of late years are becoming more and more favorable to "*one term*." There is nothing to prevent one's being elected as many terms as the people may choose, but the example of Washington, in refusing to serve but two terms, has, from the character of the man, given that example almost the force of law, and quite the force of an authoritative precedent. If the Democrats do not run Mr. Pierce a second time, it will not be for the want of a glowing admiration of his official "*res gestae*," nor for an appreciation of his enhanced fitness for the place, he now so eminently distinguishes and adorns.

You have perceived that quite a compact faction of New York City Know-Nothings, with the New York Herald as a kind of "*quoad hoc*" organ are agitating the nomination of GEORGE LAW (!!!) as candidate for the Presidency; just as the City of Richmond Know-Nothings, minus an organ, are putting forward the superior claims of Mr. Botts. This George Law is a kind of political Count Cagliostro, who would "rise upon the surface of the occasion and trust to the omnipotence of luck."

The dazzling and comet-like European Count trustdd to the juggleries and mummeries of his pretended Egyptian masonry, with immense paraphernalia of "pavilions" and incense jars and what-nots of "pentagons" and "solitary hills" and other captivating appliances. *Our* Count trusted at first to the what-nots of triangles (for "pentagons,") curious shaped pieces of colored paper, and the confused and mingled juggleries and mummeries of ambuscading councils, (for "solitary hills and paviliors;") but the overthrow of that tomfoolery has set him and friends to hunting up something else, and the great alcahest is found in Live Oak Clubs, of which George is to be the grand "*Cophta*."

General Jackson's friends had "Hickory Clubs," and General Jackson was elected. George Law has his "Live Oak Clubs," and *therefore*, consequently, beyond a doubt, George Law will be President.—*Quod erat demonstrandum*. Of course, vide N. Y. Herald.

The two messages sent by Gov. Wise into the Legislature of Virginia are characteristic of the man, and highly appropriate to the occasions calling them forth. The one in reference to the Vermont anti-slavery resolutions is especially spirited and chivalric. In this State, inaugural addresses are not delivered upon the incoming of a Governor, and for the first session we have to catch at the tone and policy of the incumbent from glimpses afforded by occasional messages. Gov. Wise's tone, however, was pretty well known before he was Governor; and if there could have been a doubt about it, his two recent messages give evidence unmistakable of his Fox-like brilliancy and his Pitt-like severity and firmness of purpose.

1856.

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 28, 1856.

TRAGEDY IN A COURT ROOM.—In Washington, Mo., on Saturday week a gunsmith named Harrison was on trial for several burglaries, which, it was charged, he had committed. During the trial it was disclosed that he had violated the person of his step daughter, a girl of 17, and by threats against her life had induced her to keep the secret. The girl's brother, who was present, left the Court-room, procured a pistol, loaded it, returned to the Court-room, placed the pistol to Harrison's head, discharged the pistol, and left him a lifeless corpse in the presence of the magistrates. The young man was tried immediately, and discharged from custody.

George W. Atkins, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Clinton to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Isaac Boykin, Esq.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1856.

Notice to our Subscribers.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

THE CURRENCY.

The "Greensborough Patriot" continues, with much heat and bitterness, its attacks on the authors of the currency law of the last Legislature; and it even goes so far as to charge that the chapter on currency, as it appears in the Revised Code, "was concocted in the secret conclave of a few designing men, and smuggled into the statutes, for the purpose of effecting by indirection, deception, and fraud, that which they could not do in the light of open day!" This is a gross reflection on the Commissioners, Messrs. Biggs and Moore, and on the joint committee on the revisal of the two Houses. No respectable man believes the charge; and we are surprised that a respectable and intelligent man, as the Editor of the Patriot is, should have preferred it. It is not contended that the chapter as reported by the Commissioners, and printed for the use of members, is the same as that now in the Code; but there can be no doubt that the substitute, by whomsoever prepared and presented, underwent the consideration and scrutiny of the joint committee, and received their sanction. The law, as it now stands, was then reported to the Assembly—was read three times in both Houses, was passed, and duly ratified. Does this look like "indirection," "deception," "fraud," and "smuggling?"

While upon this subject, we beg to call the attention of the "Patriot" to the following section of chapter 34, *old* Revised Statutes, entitled "Crimes and Punishments." This section is as follows:

"90. If any person or persons, bodies corporate, company or association, shall, without the authority of the legislature first had, issue any promissory notes commonly called bank notes of any value, with intention that the same should circulate and be received as a substitute for money, he, she, or they, or the persons composing the aforesaid bodies corporate, company, or association, shall be prosecuted by way of indictment at the instance of the State, in any of the courts of record thereof, and on conviction shall be fined in the sum of two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, not exceeding six months."

We take this occasion to state, that it was very far from our purpose, in our article on currency of the 23d January, to intimate that the law relating to small bills ought to be disregarded. The law, whatever it may be, should always be obeyed by all good citizens. The question is not, is it convenient to obey?—but is it the law? That being settled, there is but one course. Thus, we stated that the Bank of Fayetteville was still issuing one and two dollar notes; that these notes were portable and convenient; that the Bank would most probably continue to issue them; and that its right to do so was a question to be decided, not by the Legislature, but by the Supreme Court. Let the question, then—if this be a correct view of the matter—be taken up to that Court at once, and be decided.

We also said we did not believe that the circulation of small notes would be to any considerable extent checked by this law. We intended to say *at once checked*—for we distinctly gave the opinion, in a subsequent paragraph, that it was not certain, in case these notes were banished, that specie would at once fill their places. The policy of prohibiting small bills is undoubtedly correct; but time must be allowed—the Fayetteville Bank is still issuing them—hundreds of thousands of dollars of these small notes, of various Banks, of this State, of Georgia, of South Carolina, and of Tennessee, are in the pockets of the people, and they cannot instantly get clear of them and return to the gold and silver standard. But these notes, once out of the way, will leave a vacuum, which gold and silver will as surely fill as that North-Carolina produce will command the latter, when offered in market. It is, therefore, a question of time, of positive convenience; and not a question of obedience to or disregard of law. The hard-money circulation, for all sums under five dollars, has been tested in Virginia and Maryland, and has been found all that could be desired. Specie is abundant in those States, as it must be here after a time, notwithstanding the number of new Banks, creating increased demands for it as a basis for paper issues; and notwithstanding the large amounts exported to foreign countries.

COL. WHEELER.

The El Nicaraguense of the 29th December contains a letter, addressed to Col. Jno. H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister at Granada, Nicaragua, signed by a number of citizens, tendering him a public dinner, in testimony of their "appreciation of the self-sacrificing and highly able and honorable manner" in which he discharged the duties appertaining to his office "during the late time of excitement and peril." The same paper contains a letter from Col. Wheeler, in reply to an article which appeared in the Washington Star of the 5th December, in which it is alleged, on the authority of one Espinosa, one of the deposed government of Nicaragua, that Col. Wheeler took an undue and improper part in the revolution—that his son was among Walker's men, armed, and acting with them. Col. Wheeler characterizes the statements of the Star, thus given on Espinosa's authority, as utterly false; and vindicates his course on the occasion in a spirited manner. Among other things, Col. Wheeler says:

"As to my course or conduct in the trying scenes through which it has been my fortune to pass, I am answerable to my God and my country. My position has been painful and perilous enough without receiving calumny for kindness, and persecution for protection, even to those who had no claim to my protection."

The know-nothing State council of Arkansas have passed a resolution in favor of abolishing the secret feature of the order. This looks marvellously like "progressing backwards." *Wash Union.*

The Know Nothing State council or convention of North Carolina, which met here in October last, professed to do the same thing; but we are still uninformed as to who presided over that body, and who were appointed representatives to their national 22d of February convention. The secrecy was abolished, and yet nothing is known. It is *rumored* that Gen. Dockery presided, and that Mr. Haughton is one of the delegates to Philadelphia—but that is all.

Election of Col. Davis to the Senate.—Col. Jefferson Davis, at present Secretary of War, has been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi to the United States' Senate for six years from and after the 4th of March, 1857. This is a well deserved honor. Col. Davis is a ripe scholar, an able statesman, and one of the country's soundest and truest public men.

By the way, Mr. Richardson declared his belief, in the course of the inquisition, in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and yet the Southern locofocracy support and applaud him, as they did Van Buren, and do Pierce, and will any body who can keep the spoils in their pockets. A precious set of patriots they are to be sure! and most precious of all that pink of journalists, the Editor of the Raleigh Standard. *Eliz. City Sen.*

We have but little time and space to devote to the "Sentinel"—but we have thought it proper to notice and expose the above declarations.

In the course of his remarks in the House of Representatives, on the 12th January, Mr. Richardson said:

"In 1803 we acquired Louisiana; it was slave territory. In 1820 we divided, by line of 36 deg. 30 min., that territory; north of the line it was to be free. In 1845 we annexed Texas; that was slave territory; we divided that by extending the line of 36 deg. 32 min., through that; north to be free. I voted repeatedly to extend the same line west to the Pacific ocean. I voted for that line with a few Representatives from the North, and the whole body of Southern Representatives. When I gave those votes I did not believe then, nor do I believe now, that I violated the Constitution of the United States. If you have power under the Constitution to exclude slavery from half of a Territory, I think you have power to exclude from all, though such an exercise would be unjust and wrong. I have never, therefore, voted to exercise that power, except upon the principle of compromise."

On the same occasion Mr. Richardson also said:

"The Constitution does not, in my opinion, carry the institutions of any of the States into the Territories; but it affords the same protection there to the institutions of one State as of another. The citizen of Virginia is as much entitled in the common territory to the protection of his property under the Constitution as the citizen of Illinois; but both are dependent upon the legislation of the Territorial government for laws to protect their property of whatever kind it may be."

Mr. Richardson also stated that he had never voted for the Wilmot Proviso; and that he regarded any interference by Congress in questions of slavery, as unjust and wrong, and as *opposed to the spirit of the constitution.*

Is it necessary to inform the "Sentinel" that Mr. Badger, a *Southern* man, argued in the Senate of the United States to prove the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso? The "Raleigh Register" also occupied at the time the same ground; and, if we are not greatly mistaken, Col. Outlaw, then the representative of the Edenton District in the House, sustained Mr. Badger in this view of the question.—The "Sentinel," therefore, makes no capital against the Democracy by an attack of this sort on Col. Richardson.

Hundreds—yes, thousands, of Northern Democrats have been sacrificed, for standing up at home for the rights of the South and the equality of the States under the constitution; sacrificed, to gratify the lust for power of black Republicans and the K. N. abolition allies of the "Sentinel" newspaper; sacrificed, while such as the "Sentinel" were submitting to abolition aggressions, and while they were characterizing these very Northern Democrats as freesoilers and abolitionists, and slandering and villifying as traitors and disunionists all in the South who stood forth manfully for the constitution, and for what was due under it to their section. And even now this very vigilant and patriotic "Sentinel" is willing to go in Convention at Philadelphia with the K. N's of the free States, ninety-nine-hundredths of whom are vile abolitionists, and whose Councils, without exception, have repudiated the twelfth section of the national K. N. platform on the question of slavery. And yet this paper has the effrontery to lecture others about their devotion to Southern rights!

The "Sentinel" has a turn for abusing its political opponents. We shall not imitate it in this respect. Its allusion to the "spoils" shows where the shoe pinches. It hates the Democracy—it receives no patronage from the administration, and hence it can see nothing to admire and commend in the noble and constitutional stand occupied by President Pierce. Its ill-natured allusions, so frequently made, to the Standard, serve but to amuse us—we are not at all hurt by them.

MR. FULLER'S POSITION.

The following, from a late number of the "Washington Union," will show at a glance the position of Mr. Fuller, for whom the *South Americans* have been voting for Speaker:

"We have neither room nor time to-day to discuss the new opinions enunciated in yesterday's debate in the House by Mr. Fuller, the American candidate for Speaker. We have only this to say: that yesterday he denied that Congress had the power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories; and yet three weeks ago, in his place in the House, he yielded the whole power to Congress on the subject of slavery in the following declaration:

"*If the Missouri Compromise can be restored, I would most certainly be in favor of its restoration; but, in view of the difficulties which surround that question, and must defeat your efforts, I say that I am opposed to the agitation of the question.*"

In the course of the same debate, he said of the Nebraska bill:

"I should have opposed the legislation of the last Congress; I do not endorse it now."

That is, he would restore the Missouri line, if he could; he would have voted against the Nebraska bill, and does not endorse it now.

☞ Among the cases recently decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, is the case from Arkansas of R. A. Parker *vs.* William Overman. This was a case of much importance, and settles the question of title to large quantities of land in that State which have been sold for taxes. The decision in the Court below was reversed. We see that our late townsman, William S. Bryan, Esq., of Baltimore, was sole counsel for the successful party; and we are glad to learn that a generous *quidam honorarium* rewards his efforts. It always gives us pleasure to record the good fortunes of native North Carolinians, whose interests have called them to other fields of action; and there are many such, who have achieved and who deserve honorable distinction.

☞ We are requested by Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq., to state that he most respectfully declines to be again a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons from Wake County. Mr. Whitaker has served the people faithfully, and with much credit to himself in the Assembly; and his political friends especially, will see with regret this announcement of his determination not again to be a candidate. It is scarcely necessary that we should say, for him, that his best wishes will continue to be with those friends; and that his determination to retire is not the result of any want of devotion to Democratic principles.

Another Big Turnip.—A friend, writing from Edenton, under date January 24th, says: "Mr. John H. Leary left with me a few days since, a flat turnip, measuring 84½ inches round, and weighing 11½ pounds. I did not intend to report this turnip, but seeing smaller ones noticed in the newspapers, I concluded to let you know what old Chowan could do."

The Petersburg Intelligencer and Mr. Kerr.—The Petersburg Intelligencer seems to be "possessed" with a spirit of criticism and fault-finding in relation to the political position and course of the Hon. John Kerr. That paper cannot perceive how Mr. Kerr can still be a Whig; and on this head it asks—

"Now, what did he mean by running as a *Whig*? Certainly as a member of the Whig party, and not only of the Whig party of his own District, but of the *United States*, and this too after having ascertained that the Northern Whigs—the most numerous portion of the Whig party of the Union and without whom no great end could be attained, were untrustworthy on the slavery issue!"

It certainly does not follow, because a Southern man is a Whig on the old issues, that he is a United States' Whig—that is, a Whig affiliated with the abolition Whigs of the free States. If such were the case, then the Intelligencer would be just where it says Mr. Kerr is; but that paper is a *Southern, constitutional* paper, as Mr. Kerr is a *Southern, constitutional* man; and it has, therefore, no part nor lot in the abolition movements of the Whigs or black Republicans of the free States. Divest the Editor of the Intelligencer of his Know Nothing clothes, and is he not a Whig on the old issues? But these issues are obsolete—no one now urges a repeal of the independent treasury system, the establishment of a national bank, or the enactment of a high tariff law. Besides, Mr. Kerr, in common with the great mass of the Southern people, regards the question of slavery as paramount to all mere party issues or party considerations; and believing the Democratic party of the country to be sound on this question, and the old Whig party North, and the K. N. party as a national party, to be unsound upon it, he is acting for the present with the former; and he will no doubt continue to do so, inasmuch as it is not probable, either that the old issues referred to will be revived, or that the Northern Whigs or the K. N's, as a national party, will take a better or sounder position than they now occupy on the slavery question. Mr. Kerr might have been re-elected to Congress from the Guilford District, and he would have been, even if he had but sympathised with the Know Nothings, and had labored to conceal, as others among us have done, the abolition sentiments and tendencies of the Order in the free States; but he acted differently, and, as we think, honestly, and lost thereby a high place in the councils of the country. "The tree is known by its fruits"—and this single movement of his stamps him as a fearless, patriotic, honest man.

But aside from all this, with what sort of consistency can the Editor of the Intelligencer lecture others on a subject like this? Did not the Intelligencer, but a short time before the assembling of the last Whig National Convention, express itself as deeply dissatisfied with Gen. Scott's position and surroundings?—did not that paper talk valiantly for Southern rights, and against Seward, and declare it would not support Gen. Scott?—and did it not characterize Gen. S. as the "Seward candidate," and *afterwards support him?* The Editor *talked* like a Southern man, but he *acted* with these same Northern Whigs, whom he then denounced, and still denounces. Mr. Kerr met the crisis boldly—took his stand, and maintains it; the Editor of the Intelligencer also met it boldly, took his stand, and then *retreated*, first into the Scott ranks, and finally, by the light of a dark-lantern, into the Know Nothing culvert.

MARK THE DIFFERENCE.

The Know Nothings and black Republicans in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, held a full caucus in Harrisburg on the 12th January, at which the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"The Americans and republicans met in caucus on Saturday evening, Senator Lewis in the chair.—On the third ballot, Hon. E. Joy Morris, member of the house from Philadelphia, was nominated as the candidate for United States senator. The nomination was confirmed unanimously. The following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any more slave States into this Union; therefore,

Resolved, That Kansas and Nebraska should only be admitted into the sisterhood as free States.

Resolved, That we are opposed to political Romanism, or the interference of any foreign ecclesiastical establishment with the political affairs of our country.

Resolved, That the naturalization laws ought to be so modified as to correct the evils which the present system entails on the country, and that rigid measures should be taken to prevent the importation of foreign paupers and convicts.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published.

JAMES J. LEWIS, President.

D. A. Finney, S. P. M'Calmont, } Secretaries."

The Democrats in the Legislature of the same State, in their caucus which nominated Gov. Bigler for the Senate, unanimously adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That the democratic members of the senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania, in caucus assembled, do hereby express their unanimous approbation of the course pursued by the democratic members of the House of our national Congress, for their steady and unyielding support of the national principles of the party, which know 'no North, no South, no East, no West,' and urge upon them the propriety of still adhering to their nation's honor."

Delegates from the Southern States, who may attend the National K. N. Convention in Philadelphia, on the 22d February, will meet there as associates, delegates representing the views and feelings of the K. N. and black Republican caucus referred to—for, be it remembered, the Know Nothings and black Republicans of Pennsylvania *fused* just before the last election in that State, and are still together.

THE N. C. RAILROAD—CLEAR THROUGH.

This Road has been completed; and on Thursday morning last, exactly at schedule time, twenty-seven minutes past five, the mail train arrived here from Charlotte, and was met by the train from the east; the locomotive "*Sysiphus*" from the west, and the "*Astron*" from the east—engineer of the former, Charlie Carroll, and of the latter, Mr. Garrett.

The able and energetic President of the Road, Mr. Fisher, made a flying visit from the west, remaining at the depot here for a few minutes to dispatch some business requiring his personal attention. The Superintendent, Mr. Garnett, passed through the line from Goldsborough; and the Superintendent of machinery, Mr. Roberts, was also aboard from the east, bound west.

The Road is now fully under way, and the best wishes of all are with it.

See schedule, in our advertising columns.

Mr. Senator Toombs in Boston.—Mr. Toombs delivered a lecture in Boston, a few days ago, on slavery and the condition of the two races. He was respectfully received, and attentively listened to.—His lecture is said to have produced a good impression.

☞ We have received from the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mr Partridge, and shall publish in our next, the list of premiums for the fourth annual Fair of the North-Carolina State Agricultural Society, to be held in Raleigh in October of the present year.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday last. In the House, on the same day, Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, submitted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That regarding the political complexion of the present House of Representatives as indicating the undoubted sentiment of a large majority of the people of the United States against the act of the last Congress repealing the restriction against slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, imposed by the Compromise of 1820, no man ought to be chosen Speaker of this body who does not fully and heartily harmonize with that sentiment, or who will hesitate to exert himself earnestly for the restoration of that restriction, in terms or in substance.

Resolved, That said restriction ought to be restored as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper vindication of the wisdom, patriotism, and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it, and as a *necessary and certain* means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States of the American Union which are essential to the welfare of our people and the perpetuity of our institutions.

Resolved, That a useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, and, to some extent, injurious to every section of our country, and therefore should not be countenanced; but until the Missouri restriction of 1820 shall have been restored, in fact or in substance, to the said Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, *fully and completely*, to that extent and for that purpose, it is our solemn duty to the past, the present, and the future, steadily and firmly to persist in our efforts."

The first resolution was rejected—yeas 102, nays 103; the black Republicans and a portion of the Northern Know Nothings voting for, and the Southern members, the Northern Democrats, and a few of the Northern Know Nothings against it. All the members from this State voted against it.

The second resolution was then passed—yeas 101, nays 100; and the third resolution was rejected, yeas 100, nays 103—the votes being nearly the same as on the first.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, then submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That any agitation of the question of slavery, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, injurious to every section of our country, and therefore should not be countenanced."

This was adopted—yeas 101, nays 100.

Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, then offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this House, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., was an example of useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, unwise and unjust to the American people."

Mr. Paine, of North-Carolina, moved to lay the resolution on the table; not agreed to. The question was then taken, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 108, nays 93, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barks, Barbour, H. Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, L. D. Campbell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Etheridge, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, R. B. Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Holloway, T. R. Horton, V. B. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, K. Miller, Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, A. Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Cadwalader C. Washburne, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—108.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, H. S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwalader, J. P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cox, Davidson, H. W. Davis, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Foster, H. M. Fuller, T. J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, A. Hall, J. M. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, George W Jones, Glancy Jones, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Humphrey Marshall, S. S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, M. Oliver, Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Robison, Ruffin, Sandidge, Savage, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Williams, Winslow, D. B. Wright, J. V. Wright and Zollicoffer—93.

The House soon after adjourned.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Cass made an able and eloquent speech in relation to Central American affairs, and in favor of the Munroe doctrine.—Messrs. Clayton and Collamer spoke briefly on the same subject.

In the House, Mr. Leiter offered a resolution providing for the election of a Speaker by a majority of a quorum; which was laid on the table, 106 to 100. A proposition by Mr. Tyson, somewhat similar to the above, was also laid on the table. The House then voted for Speaker, as follows: Banks 97, Orr 67, Fuller 35, scattering 7—necessary to a choice 104. The House then adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on Tuesday, the 29th. In the House, on the same day, Mr. Underwood offered a resolution providing that every member of the House be voted for in rotation. If no Speaker be elected in that way, that the selection be then made from the two having the highest number of votes; that no debate and no personal explanations be in order during the vote, unless by unanimous consent. He would not press the resolution till to-morrow.

Mr. Crawford gave notice that he would to-morrow offer a resolution to elect a Speaker in the way provided by the Constitution for the election of a President—namely, by States, each State casting one vote.

Mr. A. K. Marshall offered a resolution suggesting that each party withdraw their nominations.

After debate the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution that, with the concurrence of the Senate, if no Speaker be elected before the 5th of February, the House will adjourn over until the 15th of May. The resolution was laid on the table. The House then voted for Speaker, as follows: Banks 99, Orr 69, Fuller 34, scattering 8.

Mr. Whitney offered a resolution, leaving a blank therein, to be filled with the name of the person receiving the majority of votes as Speaker. Laid on the table.

The House then adjourned.

On Wednesday, the 30th, in the House, the resolution of Mr. Crawford, providing for the election of a Speaker, by States, each State casting one vote, was laid on the table—yeas 132, nays 72.

Mr. Clingman then offered a resolution for the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote, if no choice be made in the next three trials. He said if his resolution was adopted, it would devolve on the Know Nothings to choose between Orr and Banks. After some debate, the resolution was rejected—yeas 106, nays 110. Five Democrats voted for the plurality resolution. We have not received the vote in full. The House then adjourned.

Commercial Convention.—The Southern Commercial Convention assembled in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday last. Delegates were in attendance from Virginia, North-Carolina, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The Convention, without organizing, adjourned over to Thursday.

Messrs. Fulton and Burr.—The Wilmington Commercial of Thursday states that the unfortunate difficulty between Messrs. Fulton and Burr "has been satisfactorily adjusted." No particulars are given.

VIEWS OF GOV. WISE.

Judge Butler, of South-Carolina, was recently in Richmond, where he was complimented with a supper, at which Gov. Wise and other distinguished individuals were present. A correspondent of the Enquirer gives the following sketch of Gov. Wise's remarks on the occasion:—

"Gov. Wise then rose, and in a strain of eloquence and power peculiar to himself, enchained the attention of the audience for about three quarters of an hour, eliciting, as he progressed, shouts of warm applause. He alluded, with deep feeling, to the profound respect and high admiration in which he held the statesmen and soldiers of South Carolina—their exalted virtues, their burning eloquence, their lofty and uncompromising honor, and their distinguished chivalry. He was proud to see Virginia take South Carolina by the hand. In allusion to the sentiment which spoke of him as the Marshal of the advanced guard of Virginia, he said measuring his words, with peculiar emphasis, "If I am the Marshal, where is the advanced guard? It did not exist upon the statute book—there was no organized militia of Virginia." He then spoke of material of which the Virginia militia was made, and where it was to be found; it was East of the mountains, in the Great Valley, and in the Trans Alleghany country, where he had seen it, in all its pride and strength, during his late Gubernatorial campaign. He said he had the power under the Constitution to "imbody" the militia, and if an emergency required it he would exercise that power. The Governor, then, adverted to the foreign relations of the country, and said there was no danger of a *foreign war*. The "Sound Dues," he said, was a *humbug*, and the Nicaragua question would not result in war, if our government acted firmly. He apprehended no danger of Louis Napoleon's stimulating Great Britain to war with the United States, and he would give her no material aid if war did ensue. He, then, in a most serious manner, stated that there was danger of war—not *foreign* but *at home*. He, then, adverted to the aspect of our public affairs, and the relations between the Northern and Southern States—the repeated aggressions of the North upon the South, under the most aggravating circumstances—the feeling of hostility growing up between the two sections, and that unless these aggressions ceased, and a better feeling of fraternity was restored, the result must be disunion and civil war. He showed, most conclusively, that the North was responsible for this state of things. He dwelt, with great feeling and effect, upon the advantages of the Union—its future power, grandeur and glory, if administered upon the principles of the Constitution. He spoke of the high place which the name of Butler occupied on our historic page, invoked the Legislature, many of the members of which were present, to place the State in a condition of defence, and concluded with the expression of his great and anxious solicitude for the wealth, power and prosperity of the Commonwealth."

Democratic Meeting in Fayetteville.—A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in Fayetteville on the 22d January, Jas. G. Cooke, Esq., in the Chair, and Messrs. A. W. Fuller and W. W. McKenzie, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Col. M. J. McDuffie, C. G. Wright, B. Fuller, and W. McL. McKay, Esqrs. The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Franklin Pierce is our first choice for the Presidency in 1856.

Resolved, That James C. Dobbin, the present able and efficient Secretary of the Navy, whom we are proud to hail as one of North Carolina's most gifted sons, is our first choice for the Vice-Presidency.

Resolved, That the doctrines of the democratic party, as embodied in the President's message, and in the platform of the Baltimore Convention, are entitled to the support of the conservative men of every section and of every party,—that upon their success depends the perpetuity of our Union, and the preservation of our liberties.

Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by our representative from this Congressional district, the Hon. Warren Winslow—that he, together with Messrs. Craige, Ruffin, Branch and Clingman, representatives from North Carolina, have, by their patriotic and national course in Congress, entitled themselves to the hearty approbation of the freemen of this State; and we, a portion of the democratic party, embrace the present opportunity of expressing our entire confidence in them as able defenders of Southern rights.

Resolved, That the acts of a majority of the House of Representatives in refusing to organize, cannot fail to convince the people that their opposition to the Administration is not founded upon any national principles.—*That the only national party in this country is the democratic party.*

Resolved, That with Pierce and Dobbin for our standard-bearers, aided by such men as Cass, Douglas, Marcy, Buchanan, Dallas, Richardson, Hallet, Seymour and a host of others, who have proven themselves sound, national and conservative men, whose course has entitled them to our confidence, we feel assured that we may unfurl our banner to the breeze, bearing on its broad and ample folds the inscription, "The Union as it was framed by the sires of '76," with every assurance that victory will be ours."

The Carolinian says:

"Gen. John Winslow, who had, until the late Congressional election, acted in oppossition to the democratic party, being called on, stated that he was not prepared to make any lengthy remarks, but avowed his determination to act with the democratic party whose leader had the boldness to proclaim such national sentiments as were contained in the late Message of Franklin Pierce.

Abundant indications were afforded on this occasion that the democratic party of this section will be prepared to make a firm and united stand against their opponents during the ensuing campaigns, with a determination to triumph.

As we said two months ago, give us Pierce and Dobbin for our leaders, and victory will be certain to perch upon the banners of the democracy."

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last:

By Nash, C. J.—In N. C. Mutual Ins. Co. v. Hicks, from Alamance, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, Adams v. Adams, in Equity, from Beaufort, residue to be divided equally *per capita* between the children of the brother and sister. Also, in Averitt v. Shepard, in Equity, from Onslow, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Pearson, J.—In Low v. Sowell, from Moore, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Smith v. Fortesque, from Hyde, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Denton v. Strickland, from Nash, directing a *venire de novo*.

By Battle, J.—In Harrington v. Moore, from Pitt, reversing the judgment and directing a judgment of nonsuit. Also, in Brock v. King, from Robeson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Stinson v. Moody, from Moore, directing a *venire de novo*.

Attack on Horace Greeley of the Tribune.

Washington, Jan. 29.—This afternoon as Horace Greeley, Esq., editor of the N. Y. Tribune, was on his way from the Capitol, he was attacked by Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, who, with his fists inflicted several blows upon Greeley's head and face. When Greeley was approaching the National Hotel, Mr. Rust struck his arm with a stick. This assault was presumed to be on account of the strictures on Rust's propositions, made in the Washington correspondent's letter in the Tribune on Monday last. Mr. R.'s proposition on which Greeley remarked was the one before the House requesting the candidates for the Speakership to withdraw from the contest.

Latest from New Orleans.

New Orleans, Jan. 29th.—The steamer *Grenada* from Havanna, arrived here on Saturday. Her news is unimportant. The U. S. steamer *Fulton*, (as stated in yesterday's *Express*) was at Havana.

Galveston dates up to Sunday speak of the weather as still intensely cold, the thermometer range in Upper Brazos having been one below zero. A great many cattle have died from the effects of the cold.

Funeral of Commodore Morris.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The funeral of Commodore Morris was very largely attended to-day. The ceremony was very impressive. President Pierce and Secretary Dobbin, of the Navy, were present.

New York, Jan. 30.—Sales of Ohio and Southern Flour at $8 87. Wheat is firm and quiet; sales of Southern red at $1 98. Corn is dull and unchanged, 92c. Pork and Beef are firm and unchanged. Lard and Whiskey are unchanged. Stocks are dull.

Baltimore, Jan. 30.—Navigation is still suspended. The markets are unchanged.

It is said that in case the next Presidency should be thrown into Congress, and the States should vote as they stand at present, there would be 11 democratic, 11 republican, 7 k. n., and two tied.

OBITUARY.

It is passing no trite and common-place eulogium on the dead, to say, that the death of Mr. Jos. B. G. Roulhac, whose sudden demise was noticed in the last Register, will be felt as *a loss*—a loss to society, of which he was an ornament—a loss to the community, of which he was a public-spirited and enterprising citizen—a loss to his friends, who can never forget his kind and generous nature—a loss to his afflicted family—irreparable!

Mr. Roulhac was no ordinary man. He was one of the few men in our country that make their mark as men of note, who never desert the quiet and industrial pursuits of business. Without any of the usual aids of professional or political reputation, yet he acquired high position and character in every community where he was known.

Mr. R. was the son of a Lieutenant in the French forces who came over from France during the revolution, to assist us in the struggle for liberty. After the termination of the war, he married Frances Gray, of Bertie, and settled in the county of Martin, near the Washington county line, where he lived and died, and where the subject of this notice was born in the year 1795. With that peculiar attachment for *places* which is a mark of a noble sensibility, Mr. R. was ever fond of speaking of the associations connected with this home of his early years, and of his strong affection for it.

After graduating at Chapel Hill in the year 1811, at the early age of 16, Mr. Roulhac was educated for the legal profession, but never practiced it. Being a young man of very active, industrious and practical character, he turned his attention to mercantile life, and with slight intermissions followed it till his death. Mr. R. was a man of strong, vigorous and *common-sense* intellect. He was fond of books, had stored his mind with varied knowledge—and there are few subjects, particularly those of a practical nature, on which he did not converse with fluency, and on which he did not exhibit information. He was remarkable for his shrewd judgment and keen appreciation of character. As a business man, Mr. R. was a model for young men to study. His love of *order* was a peculiar feature of his character.—The details of his business he always understood. In the arrangement of his papers, the posting of his books, the settlement of his accounts, he observed the strictest system, promptness and despatch. He had an especial talent for finance. No man's credit ever stood higher, either at home or in the Northern cities. He was remarkable for the regularity of his habits—for his sobriety, and, as a consequence, during his entire life, for his uniform good health. Fond as he was of social enjoyments and innocent amusements, nothing could divert him from his duties as a business man.

In the moral attributes of his nature, he was a man *without reproach*. Honesty and conscientiousness in all the relations of life marked his character. He never ground the poor, or pressed the unfortunate. The most censorious never charged him with hard-dealing or unfairness. No man ever possessed the higher confidence or warmer personal regard of his many customers. He was always a thrifty man in business—not by the profits of a wild and adventurous speculation, but by the slow and steady progress of his well-managed affairs. Although a man of economical and industrious habits, he was liberal and generous in the expenditure of his means. His house was the home of hospitality and of domestic comfort. He was ever forward in schemes of public improvement and enterprise, and never withheld his contribution for the relief of human suffering.

In the social circle the death of Mr. R. has left a void indeed. Polite, affable and companionable—the many friends who enjoyed his social intercourse, can never forget his buoyancy of spirits, his cheerfulness, his equanimity of temper. The writer of this knows, that Mr. R. cultivated as a philosophy, a quiet resignation to the ills of life, and a cheering hope as to the future. He seemed to have trained his character and feelings to moderation and charity in all things. Although strongly attached to the Episcopal Church, and regular in the observances of its times and manner of worship, he was entirely free from all sectarian bitterness and intolerance. Decided and firm in his political convictions, he never allowed them to interfere with his social relations. He had no fondness for the strife and turmoil of political conflict. Whilst he was very popular in the county of Bertie, where he so long lived, he never was a candidate for public station but once. That was in 1835, when he was elected one of the delegates from the county of Bertie to revise the State Constitution. As a member of the convention, he was noted for his punctual attendance upon his duties, and for his conservative and independent votes.

In the domestic relations—as a husband and father—it is no extravagant language to say, that Mr. R. had but few equals. For him *home* had a peculiar charm. His highest ambition seemed to be to raise his children in the observance of sound and wholesome morals, and to educate them for usefulness in after life. The writer of this has known him long—from early boyhood—has enjoyed his friendship, and realized his kindness—and in offering this humble tribute to his memory, regrets that he is powerless to offer consolation to his heart-stricken and disconsolate family.—The recollection of his virtues and his worth is a rich inheritance to his children—and if there be anything of consolation in the sympathy of friends, his afflicted family may feel assured that they have it.

Office N. C. R. R. Company, }
Salisbury, Jan. 31, 1856.

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro', at	2.10	A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	5.07	"
" Hillsboro',	7.50	"
" Graham,	9.36	"
" Greensboro',	11.10	"
" Jamestown,	11.54	"
" Lexington,	1.31	P. M.
" Salisbury,	2.37	"
" Concord,	4.42	"
" Charlotte,	6.04	"

EAST.

Leave Charlotte, at	5.00	P. M.
Arrive at Concord, at	6.26	"
" Salisbury,	7.51	"
" Lexington,	9.02	"
" Jamestown,	11.07	"
" Greensboro',	11.46	"
" Graham,	1.28	A. M.
" Hillsboro',	2.59	"
" Raleigh,	5.27	"
" Goldsboro',	8.48	"

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't. N. C. Rail Road
1110—8tw.

DECLINED GOING.

AT THE EARNEST SOLICITATION OF MY FRIENDS, I have declined going West, and have concluded to remain in Raleigh, and have, therefore purchased the entire Stock of Goods belonging to KING & BIGGS, and will carry on the Merchant Tailoring business in all its branches. I shall have in my employ, in a few weeks, a first rate Cutter from the North, who comes highly recommended.

I have now on hand a good assortment of Cloths, Cass. and Vestings, to be made to order. I have also on hand a lot of Winter Clothing, which will be sold at cost.

As I intend doing principally a cash business, my articles will be sold at a very small per cent. All I want is a fair trial. Give me a call, one and all.

J. H. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1856. 21—4tw.

☞ Star, Age and Register 3 times Weekly.

IN WITHDRAWING FROM THE BUSINESS IN which I have been engaged, I return my sincere thanks to a generous public for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the firm of KING & BIGGS, and solicit a continuance of the same to Mr. J. H. Biggs, who will continue the business.

T. L. KING.
21—4t.sw.

FIRE COMPANIES.—THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH, are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of the City Fire Companies; two of which Companies to consist of Forty men each, and the other of Twenty men; the first two to be known as Fire Companies Nos. 1 and 2, and the other as the Hook and Ladder Company, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "an act for the protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by fire."

Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same, will furnish the City Constables with their names, on or before Friday the 15th day of February, 1856, on which day, if the prescribed number [100] have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency. Members of the Fire Companies are exempt by act of Assembly from Military duty, during their term of service, except the country should be at war.

WM. D. HAYWOOD, Mayor.

Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1856. 21—td.

Try the Piano First!

A PROPOSITION IS NOW MADE BY E. P. NASH to select PIANOS for customers, and allow them to test their qualities before paying for them. Better evidence cannot be given of the estimation in which we hold our Pianos.

We keep about 40 PIANOS of various patterns on hand to select from, which are bought exclusively for cash, from four of the largest manufacturers in New York, which were conceded at the Paris Worlds' Fair, to be the best. We have sold about fifteen hundred of them, which have given full satisfaction.

E. P. NASH,
Piano forte Dealer, 33 Sycamore street, corner of Bank, Petersburg, Va.

Jan. 29, 1856. 21—

FOR HIRE, FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE year, a good house servant—a girl about eighteen years of age. Apply to

THOMAS H. BRIGGS.

Raleigh, Jan. 30, 1856. 21—6t.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN REFERRING THE reader to the testimonials of our prominent druggists and well-known citizens to the virtue of Davis' Pain Killer. We have used the article, and found it valuable.—The sale of this article in the United States is beyond all precedent, as the books of the office will show.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—We first heard of this medicine during a recent visit to the New England States, and being struck with the novelty of the title, were induced to make some inquiry about it; and we were surprised to learn that it was kept constantly in the houses of most of the inhabitants of the cities and villages where we stopped, to be used in cases of sudden attacks of pain, burns, scalds, &c., and we heard it spoken of in terms of high commendation by both druggists and physicians. This much we can with propriety say as journalists, in favor of the article.—[Philadelphia Eagle.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above-named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience, when we say, that it removes pain, as if by magic, from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhœa, and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have once used the Pain Killer would willingly be without it constantly in their houses.—[Cincinnati Evening Nonpareil.

☞ We presume no Medical Preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best quality being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired is at all times triumphantly sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends generally that so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well-merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietors.—[Providence Gen. Advertiser.

DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.—This article needs no commendation from us, but the real worth of so valuable a compound compels us to give publicity to it, in our Transcript. Mr. Perry Davis, the manufacturer and inventor, is a gentleman for whom we entertain the highest respect, and any article he should offer to the public we should have the utmost confidence in. The Pain Killer we keep constantly on hand, and have done so for a number years, and have administered it for ails of all descriptions, both external and internal, and have ever found it to be the BEST remedy extent. We well recollect its first introduction for public patronage; it was then sold in a few shops in this city: look at it now! the world are its patrons. A few days since we published a certificate from Burmah, and we have often seen them from the most remote habitable regions of the globe.

Reader, if you have not a supply on hand, (we trust you have, as it is almost indispensable,) procure it at once, and never be without it again—it will save many a physician bill.—[Providence Daily Transcript.

Sold by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Patrick, Greensboro'; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; George R. French Wilmington, and by Druggists & Medical Dealers everywhere.

Sept. 20, 1855. 1092—ly.

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, natually suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated—strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

VALUABLE LAND AND TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND within one mile of the City of Raleigh, 250 or 300 of which are the finest and most productive low grounds in the State, are offered for sale. The cleared ground is in fine till; the land to be cleared is wooded grounds. This situation is well known to many of the citizens of North Carolina, but I invite capitalists from any where to come and be competitors for this estate. A life time will pass, before such an opportunity will again be presented for a valuable purchase.

I have just erected A SUPERIOR FLOURING AND TWO CORN MILLS upon the premises. The Mills can be seen from the Dwelling House, and are therefore all the time under the proprietor's observation. The Mills are supported by the best stream that can anywhere be found, and will never lack for water, being supplied by a Canal well constructed, upwords of 3000 yards in length, and 10 feet wide, with a standing head, over 17½ feet wheel and 8 feet face.

Below this Mill, and within 400 yards, another water power can be employed, using the same water, and, in addition, three other good and constant streams. A 10 foot overshot, or an 18 foot breast, could be employed for any purposes demanded.

An extensive varied and choice Orchard is attached to the premises.

Further description of this property is deemed needless. Persons desiring to purchase will see that it is their interest to call and examine. When they do so, they will be better pleased than by reading the above.

THE TOWN PROPERTY consists of a convenient and well located lot, with a DWELLING HOUSE of six rooms, near the Central Rail Road Depot, and other vacant lots.

The Town property and other lots adjoining the city will be sold at public auction on Tuesday of our next February Court, if not previously disposed of. Terms: one half cash—the other half in six months, with bond and opproved security. All of which may by seen on application on

WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

Jan. 17 1856. 17—td.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., Jan. 17, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 19th of Feb'y, next, for the purchase of $29,000 of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina. They will bear date January 1st, 1855, and will run thirty years.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of $15,000 of Bonds which will be dated January 1st, 1856, and will run thirty years.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable on the 1st of Jan'y and July in each and every year, and both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000. They are expressly exempted from taxation for any purpose.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest to the credit of the undersigned in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS, *Public Treasurer.*

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS

Near the corner of Margett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER, Raleigh, N. C.

November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

☞ Register copy.

SUPERIOR COTTON GINS.

THESE ARE THE CELEBRATED GEORGIA GINS manufactured by Samuel Griswold, at Griswoldville, in that State. They are used in all the Cotton States, no other factory having sold one-half the number; and are universally acknowledged to be the best performing Gin in the Union.

Mr. W. J. EVANS, of Greenville, N. C., is my sole Agent of that State and Virginia, and will call on the planters in time to supply all who may want a new Gin for the crop of 1856.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Jan. 21, 1856. 1108—w3mpd.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership of **Niemeyer & White** is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Henry V. Niemeyer will settle the transactions of the Copartnership.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER,
JAMES O. WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 1, '56. 17—6t.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,

MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

To the Public.--Beware of Counterfeits!

THE VAST AND INCREASING SALE OF DOWDEN'S VIRGINIA BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and a certain Preventive and cure for Ague and Fever, has induced several unprincipled persons to palm off their preparations as being the Genuine Southern Tonic. Be sure and see that the proprietor's signature is upon each Bottle. Price 50 cents.

GEO. DOWDEN, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

MORE PROOF--DYSPEPSIA CURED.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17, 1855.

Mr. Geo. Dowden:

DEAR SIR: My daughter was afflicted with dyspepsia ann general debility for several years. She tried almost all the medicines recommended by physicians and others, but with no effect. I procured for her a bottle of your Bitters, a few doses greatly relieved her, and after taking two bottles of it she was entirely restored to health. I esteem it as one of the most pleasant and best medicines known.

Respectfully Yours,
WM. B. CHRISTIAN.

January 5, 1856. 13—

For sale by Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.; Wilson & Allfriend, Petersburg, Va.; George Dowden and Bennett & Bells, Richmond Va., and by all Druggists.

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS AGAIN AT WELDON, AND having taken an interest in Mr. W. T. Whitfield's Hotel in that place, now kept by Mr. John Smith, of Charleston, S. C., believes it to be unnecessary for him to say to the citizens of North Carolina, or any of his numerous friends, from New Orleans to the Lakes of Canada, who stopped with him in Raleigh, Henderson and Weldon, N. C., in 1851-'52, and Portsmouth, Va., what sort of a table or house he will keep. They know him to be too proud, as a Hotel Keeper, to keep a house second to any other. His cooks and house-servants are known to be equal to any.

In addition to the other ladies, who have charge of the house, we have, connected with the establishment Mrs. Dicken, who lived with Mrs. Gresham more than fifteen years, as an Assistant, up to 1855.

Believing it to be the interest of the travelling public that there should always be two good houses in Weldon, he does not ask for a monopoly. All he asks is a fair share of the travel, and not that, if he is not found deserving it.

JAMES GRESHAM.

Weldon, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1856. 15—1m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855.—Milly Williams vs. Dempsey Williams, Harris Williams, Zebedee Williams, Jinny Williams, Guilly Williams, Polly Williams, Piety Williams, Jet Williams, and Thos. Williams.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Piety Williams, Jet Williams, and Thos. Williams are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, W. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court at office in Nashville, the second Monday of Nov. 1855.

W. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

December 6, 1855. 6—w6w.

PATENT BARREL MACHINERY.

Interesting to Mill-owners, Turpentine Distillers, and all others who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS THE PROPRIETOR OF THE patent of the machine known as "Trapp's Patent Barrel Machine," for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling machines with the right to use them in the several counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same machine, for the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the machine.

Advantages over Hand-made Work.

We make our own ttaves and heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight*. They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at Franklinsville, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK, Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 15, 1855. 1104—w6m.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES, Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 22, 1855. 11--1yw.

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.

H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address,

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.

October 14, 1854. 97—wy.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM the subscriber George W. Johnson, who is bound as an apprentice to me, and is yet under age. These are to forwarn all persons from harboring or trading with said boy under the penalty prescribed by law.

WM. GULLY.

Jan. 18, 1856. 15—3tpd.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

Our DRY GOODS shall and must be sold soon, as we are anxious to make our store a Regular Clothing House. Call and get Dry Goods at cost, or before we send them off to Auction Houses.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1856. 19—tf.

A. D. 1856.

THE PUBLIC MAY TALK ABOUT THE CLAYTON-BULWER treaty and the BRITISH BULLION power, but whether it is a perfect treaty or imperfect treatment towards us matters little—the facts are: The British now hold Malta and Gibraltar, Heligoland in the Baltic, Capetown and Ceylon on the South and East seas, Falkland at Cape Horn, Vancouver on the Pacific, Halifax, the Bermudas off Cape Hatterask, and Mosquitia of the Caribbean sea—thereby commanding the world of waters; notwithstanding all this Havens still continues to put up, and put down, and put thro', on Fayetteville St., No. 19, Portraits of life-giving lineaments, done up and done down and done brown in ambrotypic, mezzographic, photographic and daguerreotypic styles indelible in color and pure in tint, so that eternally every child may recognize his own near relatives, and even Towser know his own master.

P. S. Call immediately and be satisfied for once!

At the HAVEN'S GALLERY,
Fayetteville Street No 19 Raleigh N C

January 25, 1856. 19—tf.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TO CANAL NUTBUSH Creek, commencing at the bridge on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Warrenton, thence up the creek about four miles.

It is proposed to straighten the channel of the creek as near as practicable, by cutting a canal across the bends—20 feet wide at top, sloping to 15 feet at bottom—the average depth about 6 feet—clearing out the old channel where it is nearly straight.

Persons wishing to contract are requested to view the ground, and to make proposals both for the canaling and clearing out.

Any communication addressed to JAMES TURNER, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C., will receive prompt attention.

January 16, 1856. 17—1m.

DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT ASHVILLE.

THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON THE FIRST OF January, at which time it is hoped that the additional buildings will have been completed. It is designed not to receive more than Twelve or Fifteen pupils for the first year. Application for admission may be made to the Rector, at Ashville, or to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson.

No particular age is prescribed.

Terms for Board and Tuition, $200 per Session of ten months; one-half payable semi-annually, *in advance.*

Pupils not able to pay these terms, being recommended by the clergyman of their Parish, shall receive such reduction of full charge as may have been previously agreed upon.

In case any Parish in North Carolina shall send to the school, in its own name, an approved pupil, the expenses of Board, Tuition, Books and Clothing, are offered by the year at $200, payable in advance.

For explanatory circulars, address.

JARVIS BUXTON.

Jan. 16, 1856. 17—4t.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

PURSUANT TO A DEED OF TRUST, MADE TO me by F. W. King, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 2nd day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., the House and lot now occupied by F. W. King, on Newbern Street, opposite the residence of H. W. Miller, Esq. The lot fronts 93 feet on Newbern Street, and runs back 100 feet. The House is a new and well finished two story building, and is located in a desirable part of the City. Terms of sale will be cash, unless I am directed by the creditors of F. W. King to give a credit.

S. H. ROGERS, Trustee.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.

E. A. CRUDUP, President.
Office R. & G. R. R.

Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

BOOKER & COLE,

(South-West Corner of Market Square,)

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of Gully & Booker will continue to keep on hand a *large, new, and well selected* stock of Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, a good assortment of Hardwares, &c., &c.

Together with a large and well-selected stock of Groceries, such as the following articles: Laguira, Rio, and Java Coffees, Crushed, Pulverised, and Brown Sugars, Teas of various brands and qualities, a good assortment of Soaps, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, and corn, with many other articles too numerous to mention—indeed, everything usually kept in such an establishment.

We return our sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on our predecessors, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ *Give us a call and examine our Stock for yourselves.* ☜

Our motto is ☞ "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS FOR CASH." ☜

P. P. BOOKER,
J. W. COLE.

Raleigh, January 4, 1856. 16—wtf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.
Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.
Todd on the nervous system.
A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.
The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.
The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 17, 1855. 82—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time.* Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd.2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;

together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

WANNED.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT, and who will come properly and satisfactorily recommended, wishes a SITUATION as MUSIC TEACHER in some College or School. Address Box 112, Raleigh P. O.

Jan. 26, 1856. 19—3t

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Company, at Pittsboro', until the 14th of March 1856, for the work on Deep River, and for all materials according to the plans and specifications of the Engineer, to be filed in the office.

HENRY A. LONDON, *Secretary.*

Pittsboro' Jan. 21, 1856. 18—td.

☞ Fayetteville Observer copy.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—PESCUD & GATLING have just received their supply of Garden Seeds, comprising an unusually large variety, and *warranted fresh.* Call and procure a Catalogue, and supply yourselves at their Drug Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1856. 16—tf.

PAY UP.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME previous to 1856, will please call and settle, as I am in need of money and must have it.

GEO. FISHER.

Jan. 14, 1856. 16—6wswpd.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.

W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.

January 17, 1856. 17—

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN-READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIDAY, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

JAMES H. UNTHANK,

(FORMERLY OF N. C.)

Attorney at Law and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of North Carolina,

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO ANY business accompanied by a remittance sufficient to pay for stationery, postage, &c.

Office, No. 59, Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee.

January 12, 1856. 16—1mpd.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER,

Portsmouth, Virginia,

Commission Merchant and Dealer in Lumber, Provisions, Lime, Coal, Salt and Naval Stores.

January, 1856. 19—6tpd.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER, Wilmington Street.

Raleigh, Oct. 1855. [illegible]

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo,
The Miscellaneous Essays, do
The Cæsars, do
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPPING Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew an continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM--TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Gra'd Alum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

P. F. PESCUD, HAVING THIS DAY FORMED a Co-Partnership with his brother-in-law, George W. Gatling, late of Gates county, N. C., will continue to conduct the *Wholesale and Retail Drug Business* under the firm of PESCUD & GATLING.

We contemplate in a short time enlarging and improving our store, and shall keep a much larger stock of articles in our line than heretofore, which with our increased facilities, justify us in offering to our friends and the public generally unusually inviting inducements.

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have secured the valuable services of Mr. Charles G. Scott, for five or six years with Williams & Haywood, and late of the firm of Haywood & Scott; who, with our former assistant, Mr. Jos. L. Ward, will unite with us in attending promptly to their wants, on the most favorable terms, at all hours of the day and night.

Our store will be closed on the Sabbath, but Mr. Scott or Ward will be in attendance *to execute orders for the sick only*, and their attendants will please ring the alarm bell.

Our accounts will be presented for settlement on the 1st July and January of each year, unless terms are specified with the purchaser.

P. F. PESCUD, GEO. W. GATLING.

$20,000 WANTED.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED by bond or account are *now affectionately* appealed to for payment, as his old business must be closed without delay.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 5, 1856. 13—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.
THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.
A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.
The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 13, 1855. 95—

NOTICE.—JOS. K. MARRIOTT HAS REMOVED his Law Office, from the Smith building, to the office near the Court House, next door to Miller & Rogers, and two doors from the office of the Raleigh Register.

Raleigh, January 14, 1856. 16—3m.